

NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

ATTACK ON MORO.

SAMPSON AND SHAFER EXPECTED TO CO-OPERATE TODAY.

The Authorities Believe Foreign Representatives Will Use Their Efforts to Secure a Capitulation of the City.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Herald special says it is believed that Sampson and Shafter will make a combined attack on Moro Castle tomorrow. There has been great lack of harmony between the two services in the campaign against Cervera's fleet and Santiago, and this condition exists to greater degree today than ever before since the war began. The authorities believe the foreign representatives will bring pressure to bear to bring about a capitulation of Santiago. The Herald's correspondent, with Sampson's fleet, has had a talk with Cervera, in the course of which the Spanish admiral said he was twice ordered by Madrid to leave Santiago and go to Havana. The honor of the Spanish navy demanded that the movement be made and the order for the fleet to dash forth to almost certain destruction was given.

Lieut. Armar of the Infanta Maria Teresa said: "We staked all on the chance of catching the American fleet napping, and we have lost. Our fleet has been wiped out, and Spain's naval power suddenly shattered. That is the situation which Spain must face. The war cannot be continued with any hope of success. We have done our best, but we have been overcome by superior force."

"I must confess the odds were greater than we had reckoned. Our men fought bravely, but could not stand up under the American fire. Ten minutes after the engagement commenced the Maria Teresa's guns were hot and could not be handled. The situation rapidly grew worse, and when it became evident that the fleet was doomed we struck the colors. We have lost all save honor, and have nothing but admiration for our generous foe."

The officer added that Cervera's chief of staff, Señor Bustamante, inventor of the torpedo bearing that name, was badly wounded in the fight at San Juan. Lieut. Armar estimates the Spanish loss around Santiago Friday and Saturday at 2000 killed and wounded. It is reported that Cervera advised the Madrid government in his cable that the war be terminated, stating that the American strength has been underestimated from the first, and the Spanish honor is now satisfied."

WANT TO SURRENDER. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, July 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Kingston, Jamaica, special to the Sun says: "I learned from those arriving here today from Santiago in the British cruisers Alert and Pallad, that a conference was held at Santiago yesterday between the archbishop, the Civil Governor, and the Military Governor-General, to decide upon what action should be taken in view of Shafter's demand for a surrender of the city. It was resolved to telegraph to the government at Madrid, and to Blanco asking for permission to surrender the city, and thus prevent a bombardment."

It is reported the French Consul at Santiago, with 400 men, women and children under the protection of his flag, left the city to seek refuge at Ceblebis. The party was fired on by the Spanish outposts, and two women, one of them the Consul's daughter, was wounded. The hospitals are full of wounded and sick soldiers. It is estimated the Spanish loss in the fight of July 1 at San Juan Hill was 800 killed, besides Gen. Vara del Rey and all his staff. More than a thousand men are reported to have been killed at El Caney.

Gen. Escario, with 4000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo, entered Santiago Saturday. The town of El Cobre was burned by the Spaniards before their evacuation of it. Refugees stated that Linares would not surrender Santiago, and quote him as saying he would burn the city to the ground first. Gen. Pando was shot in the arm while commanding troops in engagement with Garcia's insurgents while marching to the relief of Santiago. He was carried along with his troops and is now cared for on the dismantled cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago Harbor. Pando is the third conspicuous Spanish leader to fall in battle since the attack on Santiago began.

CERVERA'S REPORTED SUICIDE. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] OFF SANTIAGO, July 4.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Herald special says the report of Cervera's suicide grew out of the death of Don Juan Lazaga, captain of the Quintero who, rather than fall into the hands of the Americans, took his own life.

"OLD HOO'S" FIRST FIGHT. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, July 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A naval officer on board the battleship Texas during the fight with Cervera's ships, telegraphs: "You should have seen the first battleship commissioned in the United States navy, when she got down to business in her first sea fight. They used to call the Texas 'Old Hoodoo,' but I guess 'Old Hoo' will be good enough for us after this day."

"There is a good angel presiding over

GEN. LINARES'S WOUND. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, July 5.—An official dispatch from Santiago says that the wound of Gen. Linares has deepened no complications. He is recovering from the numerous congratulations he has received. His troops also are grateful for the Queen Regent's telegram.

WHAT SANTIAGO PROVIDED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The battle of Santiago de Cuba is considered to have proved the superiority of American armor-plating and artillery, and it is believed that in future European nations will give larger orders to American makers for armor, guns and the like."

ENTHUSIASTIC BUT REVENGEFUL. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The enthusiasm of the Spanish soldiers continues, but there is bitter resentment for the bad military and naval organization, and the resignation of the responsible ministers is demanded. The war is running high. The cabinet is divided into peace and war parties. An uneasy feeling has been caused by the special precautions being taken by the Spaniards to prevent the Americans from passing tomorrow (July 5). The destroyers are returning to destroy Commodore Watson's squadron."

The coast towns are being rapidly fortified, especially Punta Cabrera and San Carlos, commanding the entrance to the bay. The object of preventing the Americans from coaling. There are renewed difficulties regarding the exchange of prisoners. The Spanish admiral, Cervera, is reported to be in the hands of the Americans. The British warships, Pallad and Alert, have been allowed by Rear-Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago and remove foreign subjects. The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobol Colon has been allowed to leave the harbor. The Spanish fleet is now practically impossible to save her.

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have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them. The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterwards the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy. One man, George H. Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of her. The Brooklyn was struck by a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

MAINE AVENGED.

Cervera's Burning Vessels Answer for the Havana Crime.

[A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, 4 a.m.—For five months ago, the Cervera went aboard the Gloucester, the Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya, continued to burn, and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of another ammunition magazine. As the flames shot higher and higher and higher above the decks of the magnificent vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet, the scene felt it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in Havana Harbor five months ago.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, the commander of the Gloucester, was executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster, and although he remained in Havana two months after the explosion, he lived on board the dispatch boat Fern, and steadfastly refused to set his foot within the city until, to use his own words, the time had come when he could go ashore at the head of a landing party of American bluejackets. Today it was his ship that sank two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, and afterwards received the Spanish admiral aboard as a prisoner of war.

From this position on the bridge of the Gloucester, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright watched the flames and smoke as they enveloped the three great warships of the Spanish navy, which were soon to be reduced to nothing but shattered masts and twisted smokestacks protruding above the water, similar to that other picture in Havana Harbor. It was not strange, therefore, that he remarked to his brother officer, the Gloucester's captain, that he felt as if he were avenged.

Just then the Pluton and the Furor sank. The Gloucester's boat picked up as many of the survivors as it could land on the shore. The prisoners of war included the captains of both boats. None offered any resistance, and were glad to get to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans.

A number of the survivors, including officers of the Furor, who had been reported, had their legs shot off, were scattered all along the coast for a distance, and could not be found. Three officers and a large number of men escaped from the shore in one of their own boats, and pulled to the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, where they remained until the Gloucester, which was held a prisoner on the Gloucester, ordered them to join him on the latter vessel.

The most remarkable feature of the combat was the fact that, notwithstanding the utter destruction of the Spanish fleet and the hard fight those ships made, not a single American vessel was damaged, and the only explanation of this is the poor marksmanship of the Spaniards, which has been so well demonstrated in every other conflict of the war. The Newark, Commodore Watson's flagship, did not participate in the great capture, as she was coaling at Guantanamo.

ARMY RECEIVES THE NEWS. [A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] AT THE FRONT, HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFER, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—Early in the day a man on the lookout had reported that the Spanish fleet had sailed out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but it was not until late this afternoon that the result was known at the front. Then the word of the magnificent victory flew to the sentry along the firing lines, and was shouted to the companies, regiments and brigades, a great cheer swept down the line, and the men, which gathered force at it went until the rattle of musketry was drowned in the roar of the glad shout. The news was dashed back into the trenches, where the reserves lay, and the men almost stamped in their enthusiastic desire to get to the front.

The cheering continued through the evening as the details of the fight came in. The men could not have displayed more enthusiasm than they did for their interests of the navy. Although the firing continued all day between the outposts, very little damage was done on either side. A bullet struck wounded slightly a rifle man, but it was not until the morning that the only severe firing during the day occurred when the Spanish fleet was leaving the harbor. The enemy evidently attempted to divert the attention of our troops, but the American side was very light as our soldiers lay in the rifle pits and had every advantage.

The most daring of the Spanish forces are the sharpshooters. They take their position on the wall, and from dense tree tops with smokeless powder, make it difficult for the Americans. Several times they have shot into Gen. Shafter's tent, and have infested the trail for ten miles between Juraguá and the outposts.

One of the most horrible features of the war is that dozens of men have been killed as they lay on litters, and that surgeons wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society upon their arms have been the special object of attack. The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches tonight about eighteen hundred. No effort is apparently being made by our officers to expedite the listing of the casualties, and not one-fifth of the total names are known even to the commanding officer. Already 600 cases have been handled at the hospital here, because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front. All the wounded here are recovering.

There has been only one death since the hospital was established, that of

Private Myers, of the Sixth Infantry, which occurred today. He was shot through the body. Adj. Wood of the Ninth Cavalry, who was shot through the face, and who was not expected to recover, is improving rapidly and will be sent to Key West next week. There has been much conjecture today as to whether Lieut. M. A. Mabon of the Tenth Cavalry, who is the acting topographical officer of the staff, made the maps of the trails before Friday's battle. He has been at work ever since, most of the time in and out of the Spanish lines. He has not always refused an escort, and though he has been shot at several times, he has not been wounded. Thursday he was in great trouble, and he was accompanied by a detachment of the Spaniards and an officer, and took all prisoners.

Approximately 200 prisoners were captured in the battle at Caney on Friday, of whom forty-five were regular Spanish soldiers in uniforms, two officers and the remainder were natives of the town. Nine wounded men were left in the blockhouse, attended by a native physician. The other prisoners were brought to the front today by a charge of Capt. McArthur, and two companies of the Thirty-third Michigan, and camped along the railroad. The Cubans fought in great numbers, and the epithets at the frightened captives. All the soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Spanish regulars, and expected to be killed.

CUBANS UNDER GOMEZ.

The Old Commander Chafing Under Enforced Inactivity.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] KEY WEST (Fla.), June 29.—[Copyright, 1898.] The old commander of the Spanish fleet, Gen. Gomez, who is in Key West, left Gen. Gomez June 19. He said the old commander was in good health, better dressed than any of his officers, and had a good horse, but was suffering from a miserable food that the private soldiers lived on. Gen. Gomez was chafing at his enforced inactivity, and was looking forward eagerly to the time when he would be able to go to the front. If he could obtain supplies, he would move to the westward. With a well-mounted army he would be able to threaten Havana. Gen. Gomez, who is in Key West, left Gen. Gomez June 19. He said the old commander was in good health, better dressed than any of his officers, and had a good horse, but was suffering from a miserable food that the private soldiers lived on.

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Col. Dorst. Three hours elapsed before the firing could be stopped. Gen. Linares suspended promptly, and an absolute refusal to surrender. Gen. Shafter at noon today repeated his demand for the surrender of the city, and notified Gen. Linares that unless Santiago surrendered by hostilities would be resumed at noon on Tuesday. Up to this evening Gen. Linares has not replied to the second request for the surrender of the city.

Conferences with the consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were 31,000 men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside of Santiago, and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility. The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon Gen. Linares's surrender.

The conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and the consuls expressed grave doubts as to Gen. Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to the Spaniards' victory. The consuls said that the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain. However, the foreign consuls will demand the surrender of the city, but it is doubtful whether they will prevail. All the negotiations are being conducted at the American consulate in Santiago. Washington, thus causing some delay.

Gen. Wheeler telephoned to Gen. Shafter, and the latter over the military line from his tent to the cable station at Guantanamo Bay, communicating with Gen. Shafter. A courier of the Associated Press at 4 o'clock this afternoon said no conclusions had been reached. Gen. Shafter's existence of a general armistice under the white flag, and it is believed hostilities will commence to Tuesday at 12 o'clock before which Admiral Cervera of the 31,000 foreigners will be accomplished.

The British warships, Pallad and Alert, and the Austrian warship Maria Teresa have been allowed by Rear-Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago and remove foreign subjects. The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobol Colon has been allowed to leave the harbor. The Spanish fleet is now practically impossible to save her.

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tor would undoubtedly subscribe several thousand dollars, for a majority of them are quite wealthy and very influential.

ENTHUSIASTIC BUT REVENGEFUL. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The enthusiasm of the Spanish soldiers continues, but there is bitter resentment for the bad military and naval organization, and the resignation of the responsible ministers is demanded. The war is running high. The cabinet is divided into peace and war parties. An uneasy feeling has been caused by the special precautions being taken by the Spaniards to prevent the Americans from passing tomorrow (July 5). The destroyers are returning to destroy Commodore Watson's squadron."

The coast towns are being rapidly fortified, especially Punta Cabrera and San Carlos, commanding the entrance to the bay. The object of preventing the Americans from coaling. There are renewed difficulties regarding the exchange of prisoners. The Spanish admiral, Cervera, is reported to be in the hands of the Americans. The British warships, Pallad and Alert, have been allowed by Rear-Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago and remove foreign subjects. The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobol Colon has been allowed to leave the harbor. The Spanish fleet is now practically impossible to save her.

A PERTINENT QUESTION. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, July 5.—The Temps this afternoon publishes an article headed "Peace is Necessary." In the course of which it says: "The Spanish fleet, which is now in the hands of the Americans, is a very valuable prize. It is a question whether the Spanish fleet should be allowed to leave the harbor, or whether it should be destroyed. The Spanish fleet is now practically impossible to save her."

Col. Dorst. Three hours elapsed before the firing could be stopped. Gen. Linares suspended promptly, and an absolute refusal to surrender. Gen. Shafter at noon today repeated his demand for the surrender of the city, and notified Gen. Linares that unless Santiago surrendered by hostilities would be resumed at noon on Tuesday. Up to this evening Gen. Linares has not replied to the second request for the surrender of the city.

Conferences with the consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were 31,000 men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside of Santiago, and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility. The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon Gen. Linares's surrender.

The conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and the consuls expressed grave doubts as to Gen. Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to the Spaniards' victory. The consuls said that the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain. However, the foreign consuls will demand the surrender of the city, but it is doubtful whether they will prevail. All the negotiations are being conducted at the American consulate in Santiago. Washington, thus causing some delay.

Gen. Wheeler telephoned to Gen. Shafter, and the latter over the military line from his tent to the cable station at Guantanamo Bay, communicating with Gen. Shafter. A courier of the Associated Press at 4 o'clock this afternoon said no conclusions had been reached. Gen. Shafter's existence of a general armistice under the white flag, and it is believed hostilities will commence to Tuesday at 12 o'clock before which Admiral Cervera of the 31,000 foreigners will be accomplished.

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BRING BRITISH SUBJECTS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] KINGSTON, (Jamaica), July 5.—The British warships Pallad and Alert have left here for Santiago de Cuba in order to bring away British subjects who are desirous of leaving that city.

STARVING CUBANS. Consignments of Food Shipped in Army Rations. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is being systematically carried out. The attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Today large consignments of food are being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York. 75,000 pounds of cornmeal, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750

NO HASTE TO MANILA

FOURTH EXPEDITION CANNOT GET AWAY JUST YET.

Collier Titania is to Make Another Trip to Puget Sound and Load With Coal First.

SELECTION OF TROOPS TO GO.

SECOND EXPEDITION PROBABLY AT THE ISLANDS.

Unwholesome Bacon Thrown Out at Camp Merritt—Clothing to Be Investigated—New Yorkers Coming West.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—Although the government is still in possession of only the steamers Peru and City of Puebla for the next expedition, there are several other vessels in sight, and it is expected that they will be secured in a few days, and the expedition organized. Maj. Rublin, chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces, inspected the Pennsylvania today.

That there will be a long delay before the departure of the fourth Manila expedition is evident from the fact that the Collier Titania, which is to be chartered by the government, is to make another trip to Puget Sound, load coal there and return to this city before she is turned over to the War Department. The Titania cannot make a round trip, load coal, and return in less than two weeks. There may, however, be a fifth expedition to which the Collier will be assigned.

In the mean time, although the selection of troops depends mainly on the transports, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the troops of the Eighth Army Corps, has begun to consider what troops would be of most value in Manila. The expedition to the Philippines is, of course, dependent on the War Department. The situation in Santiago, the probability of peace, the plans to be carried out by the troops in this city now waiting for transportation across the Pacific, must be considered.

Gen. Anderson's call for horses at Manila has been a source of hope to the cavalry, who have been threatened all along with the miserable little Manila horses or an insufficient number of grown animals.

The second Manila expedition will probably reach the Philippines about next Wednesday or Thursday, presuming that the vessels will travel an average of ten knots, which is the speed that they will be likely to maintain, the Colon being somewhat slower.

The United States steamship Philadelphia, which has been having an overhauling at Mare Island, will be ready for sea next Wednesday. It is said the work that has been done on her is of the best description, and that nothing has been left undone to make her perfect.

EIGHTH MAY SEE SERVICE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Eighth California Regiment may expect to arrive within two weeks to come east ultimately some hard fighting in Cuba. This was the conclusion reached by Senator Perkins after an interview with Secretary Alger today. The head of the War Department said he feared it would be impossible to order the regiment to Manila, as requested, owing to the fact that so many regiments had been promised this detail. He said, however, he thought one Pacific Coast regiment should be sent east for service, and that the Eighth would be given the preference. It is not probable, however, that orders will be issued for the regiment to go. Henshaw's command east in time to allow it to participate in the Porto Rico expedition.

CAMP MERRITT AFFAIRS.

Unwholesome Bacon Thrown Out. Uniforms Investigated.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A considerable quantity of bacon supplied to the regular regiments at Camp Merritt was today condemned by a special board of survey appointed by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, and the bacon was rejected at the commissary tent by the board, and was immediately adjudged unfit to be eaten.

Today a board of survey will be appointed for the Third Brigade by Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, at the request of Col. Loper, to inquire into and report upon the quality of uniforms issued to the Fifty-first Infantry Regiment. The shoddy character of the uniforms is apparent at a glance, the work of the board will be perfunctory.

Measles is spreading in the Tennessee and Kansas regiments, which are especially harassed by the disease, although none of the regiments at the camp has escaped. The regiments are saying that measles breaks out in most new levies of troops, runs a more or less extended course and dies out. Today there are about sixty patients quarantined in the measles ward.

This morning E. J. Wood, a private of Co. G, Seventh California Volunteers, died at the French Hospital of typhoid pneumonia. Wood was a native of Oregon, and enlisted in the Seventh at Redlands. He will be buried at the Presidio with military honors.

MILLER AT THE HEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—It is almost certain that Brig.-Gen. Miller will head the fourth expedition to the Philippines, which will probably start next Monday on the steamers Peru and City of Puebla. Six troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry will compose part of the expeditionary force.

Maj. Thomas M. K. Smith, chief of the First Infantry has been appointed muster officer for the Department of California. Gen. Merritt issued an order to that effect.

First Lieut. J. W. F. Dix of the California Volunteer Heavy Artillery has been relieved from recruiting duty.

Gen. Merritt's son, Henry, who has been a student at Stanford University for a couple of years, has successfully passed an examination for second lieutenant in the army, and will be assigned to some infantry regiment.

The board of survey appointed to inspect the uniforms supplied to the Kansas volunteers has reported that the garments are of very inferior quality.

CAPT. RUSSELL ARRIVES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Capt. Edgar Russell, who, for the past five years has been assistant professor of Chemistry and Electricity, Engineering at West Point, has arrived from Washington and reported to Maj.-Gen. Otis.

SHOTTED GUNS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

15,000 will be sent forward as rapidly as transportation can be provided. Thus augmented, there seems to be no doubt that the forces under Gen. Shafter will be able to storm and take the city without delay. These are the views entertained by members of the Cabinet, who talk freely on the subject. Nevertheless, the order under which both the army and the navy are now operating, gives the commanders wide discretion, and it is not doubted that should changed circumstances seem to warrant it, an aggressive movement will be begun.

A Senator who talked with the military officials said there was no doubt of the outcome, if the American fleet could get inside the harbor, and thus place the city between the land and sea bombardments. The arrival at Santiago of Gen. Pando with reinforcements for Linares occasioned some comment on the course of Gen. Garcia and his Cuban troops in not holding Pando back, particularly in view of the fact that Gen. Lawton's brigade was cooperating with Garcia, but it is believed the latter left Lawton in an embarrassed position. At the same time the disposition of the authorities was mainly to meet the situation now presented, rather than question how it had come about.

In meeting this the most active steps toward getting large reinforcements to Gen. Shafter were in progress. The regiments of Gen. Garretson's brigade go from Camp Alger, one of them, the Eighth Ohio, under Col. Curtis, are proceeding to New York, where they embark immediately on the St. Paul. The other regiments of this brigade—the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts—go to Charleston, S. C., where they take the cruisers Harvard and Yale. At the same time the brigades of Gen. Ernest and Gen. Haines, now at Chickamauga, will move with all possible dispatch to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and other coast points, there to take transports to Santiago.

It is understood that orders to the brigades at Chickamauga to move with all possible dispatch without fixing the exact hour, it being left with those on the field to make the best arrangements with the railroads for moving southward toward Charleston, Savannah and the other coast towns of embarkation. The three regiments at Camp Alger are expected to move today. Gen. Garretson will probably go with the Ohio regiment to New York, and thence to Santiago on the St. Paul.

The Navy Department had no additional details on the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, and it was said that the dispatches from Sampson and Watson giving the essential facts were not likely to be followed by more minute details except through the mail. Admiral Sampson was not present when the engagement began, and Commodore Watson's dispatch of last night indicates that he had reached Santiago after the fight. In the absence of both Sampson and Watson, the direction of the fight would have fallen on Commodore Schley, and being in the heat of the engagement on the flagship Brooklyn, it seems probable that he gave the signals by which the American ships maneuvered and selected their various points of attack. The department officials feel the same sentiments of gratitude for the officers participating in the great battle, as it is felt that each of them contributed to the utmost, according to the circumstances of his position.

The disposition of Admiral Cervera and the 1500 prisoners is receiving the attention of naval officials today, but no exact determination has yet been reached. Admiral Cervera will be treated with the consideration due his rank, and the department officials express a sense of gratification that Lieut.-Commander Wainwright had shown the gallantry characteristic of the American navy, when he received the defeated admiral on board the cruiser Gloucester and tendered him the use of his cabin.

REFUGEES PULLING OUT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KINGSTON (Jamaica), July 5, 2:15 p.m.—The British warships Alert and Pallas, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa with thirty-eight refugees arrived at Port Royal today. They left the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at 4 o'clock yesterday (Monday).

NIGHT ATTACK.

Desperate Fight Made on the American Left. [A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 5, 5:30 a.m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Spanish left was broken and driven back by the American troops. The Spanish left was broken and driven back by the American troops. The Spanish left was broken and driven back by the American troops.

Incidents of the Fight in Front of Santiago. [A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] CENTER OF LINE BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 1, via Kingston (Jamaica), 12 m. [Delayed in transmission.]—One feature of the fight which has aroused great indignation among the American troops is the sharpshooters in the American ranks. Of course, if the sharpshooters had fired on armed men they would have done nothing more than might have been expected, but one Spaniard was very close to me, and he wounded me, and on men carrying the wounded to the rear.

Several members of the ambulance corps were wounded in this manner, and two wounded men who were being taken to the rear were shot and killed. Some of these marksmen were posted behind the trenches, and the American camp. Col. Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Infantry said: "I was fired upon several times by men in the trenches, and six bullets fell very close to me. Later in the day a company of cavalry was sent along to clear them out, and the work was effectively done. The gallantry of the general officers was conspicuous during the fighting. Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, who was seriously indisposed, was ordered to the rear during the morning of the fight, but as soon as he was aware that the United States were being defeated, he ordered an ambulance to convey him to the front. His surgeon attempted to dissuade him, but the old general

was obstinate, and to the front he went. The ambulance once there, the sound of fighting restored his health, and in a short time he was calling for his horse, and personally directing his division in the attack on the rear of the Spanish line.

Gen. Hawkins, commanding the First Brigade, Ninth Division, was conspicuous for the manner in which he fought himself to Spanish bullets, and it is a miracle how he escaped serious injury. After taking the redoubt of the hill by his command, aided by detachments of San Gen. Wheeler's division, he stood for a long time on the summit of the redoubt, watching the progress of the fight.

A heavy fire of snipers was concentrated on the spot where he was standing, but free from apparent fear, he surveyed the field of battle while the bullets were whizzing past by hundreds. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was in front of his men throughout the day, and his bootheel was carried away by a piece of shell.

The greatest care and attention were bestowed upon the wounded men, and all were carried to the rear very shortly after reaching the hospital. The hospital of the Second Division was established on the field of battle, and was also a cavalry division hospital.

The hospital of the First Division was established a short distance west of Gen. Shafter's headquarters, where, by 10 o'clock fully 500 men were being treated. Those seriously hurt were kept near the hospital, the others being placed under two large palms. The men were placed upon the ground around the tents, and made as comfortable as possible.

The ambulance corps proved very effective, and no wounded men were allowed to remain on the field after dark. The provisional hospital at Siboney received a large number of men, who were engaged on one side, and the rest of those were actually under fire, the percentage of loss is very heavy. The slaughter was preferred mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

Our men generally had an opinion that the Spaniards could not shoot, and many a man must have thought that they could not fight. Both impressions were erroneous, particularly the latter. The Spanish have fought with great determination, and have shown that they are not to be trifled with.

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the long roll of a machine gun, punctuated by the heavy boom of the Spanish battery. The recruits were ordered to the front today. Our loss has now reached 1700 killed and wounded. Part of the night attack was directly opposite the stations of the Third and Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Bowden of the Third Cavalry went with a working party at 1 a.m. to straighten the line of entrenchments between Gen. Chaffee's brigade on the right and Gen. Kent's division on the left. Whether there was an attack is not known, but he clashed in the darkness with the Spanish, who were advancing in front of the working party and were obliged to retire. Rollo of Troop E was killed and Poole of Troop F wounded. The Spanish did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American main line. The action lasted about eighteen minutes, and went on simultaneously at other points of our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

REINFORCEMENTS. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Pando's reported arrival at Santiago with 6000 reinforcements to the Spanish troops is the subject of much concern at Washington. The reinforcements are expected to be the Spanish troops who were taken to reinforce Shafter, and that 2,000 fresh troops will be moving toward Santiago by transports tomorrow to join him. The calculation is 42,000 American troops will engage Santiago.

SUBSTITUTE LIST. [A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFER, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 4, per the Associated Press dispatch about Cynthia II, via Kingston (Jamaica), 11:30 a. m.—The following is a substitute list of the killed and wounded officers from official sources so far as obtained:

JULES G. ORD, first lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

W. H. SMITH, first lieutenant Tenth Cavalry.

WILLIAM SATER, second lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry.

JOHN HAMILTON, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry.

ALBERT C. FORD, major First Cavalry.

E. N. BRUNCKEY, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

WILLIAM WEATHERILL, captain Sixth Infantry.

DENNIS M. MICHIE, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

W. N. DICKINSON, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.

JOHN ROBERTSON, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

L. H. GROSS, second lieutenant.

BEG LUSCUM, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry.

JAMES TORRANCE, captain Thirtieth Infantry.

HENRY CARROLL, lieutenant-colonel Sixth Infantry.

C. W. WOODBURY, captain Sixth Infantry.

W. B. SCOTT, first lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry.

THEODORE J. WINT, major Tenth Cavalry.

THOMAS A. ROBERTS, second lieutenant Tenth Cavalry.

G. B. WALTER, captain Sixth Infantry.

CLARENCE D. PURDY, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

A. L. MILLS, first lieutenant First Cavalry.

W. S. MCCOY, second lieutenant Tenth Infantry.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-second Infantry.

JOHN R. BROADMAN, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry.

JAMES F. BRETT, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry.

W. S. WOOD, first adjutant Ninth Cavalry.

J. R. SEYBURN, first lieutenant Eighth Infantry.

P. A. ELLIS, major Fifteenth Infantry.

W. S. NORTH, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Infantry.

R. I. ESKRIDGE, major Tenth Infantry.

Annual Sales over 5,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headaches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Nervousness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

LARGEST SALE of any Family Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

was obdurate, and to the front he went. The ambulance once there, the sound of fighting restored his health, and in a short time he was calling for his horse, and personally directing his division in the attack on the rear of the Spanish line.

Gen. Hawkins, commanding the First Brigade, Ninth Division, was conspicuous for the manner in which he fought himself to Spanish bullets, and it is a miracle how he escaped serious injury. After taking the redoubt of the hill by his command, aided by detachments of San Gen. Wheeler's division, he stood for a long time on the summit of the redoubt, watching the progress of the fight.

A heavy fire of snipers was concentrated on the spot where he was standing, but free from apparent fear, he surveyed the field of battle while the bullets were whizzing past by hundreds. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was in front of his men throughout the day, and his bootheel was carried away by a piece of shell.

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Let's go to Hale's.

The Surpassing Parasols

Of this year has outdone all previous efforts in business and elaborate decorations.

We have the superb assortment in various styles and colors—bayadere effects in stripes, checks and plain colors, chiffons and lace parasols and every conceivable style in dainty novelties, as well as plain silk for morning wear.

A large showing of Children's Parasols in colored satens and twill, durably made. 25c.

For children also of fancy all silk ones with pretty handles. 75c.

Of all silk, fancy colored, with extra fine silk in black and white checked shades. 1.00

Either taffeta, all silk ones, with fancy handles, or your choice of fine white China silk, with elegant ruffles and enameled frames. 1.50

Of superior quality of taffeta silk in fancy plaids of all shades. 1.75

Of fancy China silk, with elegant ruffles, a popular canopy top. 2.00

Of extra fine silk in black and white checked shades. 2.00

These superb grades of white taffeta with elegant ruffles, silk ruffles. 3.00

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A heavy fire of snipers was concentrated on the spot where he was standing, but free from apparent fear, he surveyed the field of battle while the bullets were whizzing past by hundreds. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was in front of his men throughout the day, and his bootheel was carried away by a piece of shell.

The greatest care and attention were bestowed upon the wounded men, and all were carried to the rear very shortly after reaching the hospital. The hospital of the Second Division was established on the field of battle, and was also a cavalry division hospital.

The hospital of the First Division was established a short distance west of Gen. Shafter's headquarters, where, by 10 o'clock fully 500 men were being treated. Those seriously hurt were kept near the hospital, the others being placed under two large palms. The men were placed upon the ground around the tents, and made as comfortable as possible.

The ambulance corps proved very effective, and no wounded men were allowed to remain on the field after dark. The provisional hospital at Siboney received a large number of men, who were engaged on one side, and the rest of those were actually under fire, the percentage of loss is very heavy. The slaughter was preferred mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

Our men generally had an opinion that the Spaniards could not shoot, and many a man must have thought that they could not fight. Both impressions were erroneous, particularly the latter. The Spanish have fought with great determination, and have shown that they are not to be trifled with.

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HOAR ON EXPANSION.

OBJECTIONS MADE TO ADOPTION OF NEW METHODS.

Debate on the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions Resumed Yesterday in the Upper House.

WHITE MAKES ANOTHER TALK.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REFUNDING AMENDMENT CONSIDERED.

Mr. Cannon Speaks on the Subject of the Great Indebtedness—Mr. Maguire Reads Telegrams from California.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—The debate on the Hawaiian resolution continued in the Senate. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts in advocating annexation made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky opposed the resolutions, directing his attack principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White of California resumed his speech in opposition.

THANKS FOR SCHLEY. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Berry of Kentucky today introduced in the House a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Commodore Schley and the officers and men under his command for the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U.S.N., for his heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3rd of July last."

The body of the resolution omits reference to those under Schley's command who are recognized in the title, CALIFORNIA LIEUTENANTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer army—to be first lieutenants: Frederick C. Turner of California; Frank L. Brittain of California.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, July 5.—SENATE.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts introduced today the Hawaiian annexation resolution. He found a ground for objection in the arguments advanced by the advocates of annexation, and in this connection stated his antagonism to any policy of territorial expansion.

"If this is to be the first step in a policy of dominion over barbarous archipelagoes; if we are to join with Europe in the plunder of China and in the pillage of Africa; if we are to be governed in part by people to whom the Declaration of Independence is a stranger, or if we are to govern people with whom life and property are not sacred, then we should shun this proposition."

He declared, however, that this proposition did not involve these evils. The desire now for holding all countries taken, incident to the war, was but a passing inclination and would pass away when the war should end.

Mr. Hoar said the sole question, so far as it was vital, was simply whether the United States would admit immediate relationship, territory and people already in a situation that made them a part of the Union. By a long-established policy, territory might be taken with or without the will of the islanders by any other power. The United States already had Pearl Harbor, and the Senate would not only proposed to make that possession more secure and extend to the people of Hawaii blessings which we expressly declared they should not receive from other great power. He contended that annexation would extend the domain of peace.

"I believe," said Mr. Hoar, "that if we come out of this war without entering on the fatal folly of retaining far-distant possessions, the world will be so impressed with our strength that no nation will attack us for a hundred years."

He ridiculed the argument that the annexation of the islands and their male population into the United States would debase this country's people and work injury to American labor, and pointed out that the territory of the islands was well-nigh infinitesimal compared to the country's domain, and the population of Hawaii was not equal to that of a third-rate city.

Mr. White of California then resumed his speech, begun many days ago, in opposition to annexation. He defended the opposition to annexation, coming from individuals and the press. Mr. White yielded shortly before 1 o'clock, and Mr. Davis moved an executive session.

At 5:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned. The HOUSE.—At the opening of the House Chaplain Coudie made a feeling reference to the events at Santiago.

Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York presided in the absence of Speaker Reed, who was detained in New York.

A bill was passed providing for local inspection of mates, engineers and pilots of all steam vessels and all barges in tow of steam vessels, on the Great Lakes, and the masters and chief mates of all vessels of over 700 tons, and the bill was amended to permit inspection of all mail vessels carrying passengers on application.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the pay of the army from enrollment to the mustering-in were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President.

The partial conference report on the General Deficiency Bill, leaving only the Pacific Railroad refunding amendment open, was adopted. The minority fought for an extended debate on the amended amendment.

Mr. Maguire (Dem.) of California asked for three days, but agreement was reached for a vote at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

After passing a bill to print 75,000 additional copies of the bankruptcy law, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations Committee, opened the debate on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Cannon spoke of the wisdom of the Senate Amendment, and said it was the duty now of Congress to secure the collection of the great amount of indebtedness due the treasury of the country. He denied that these roads had not paid anything for over thirty years. He was not ready to say whether or not there should have been better legislation to develop that great country west of the Missouri River than was had.

"But," he added, "we find here today this great indebtedness of \$59,000,000 to the government, with \$25,000,000 ahead

HAIR HEALTH

ray or faded hair means a decline of health. Mrs. Nettie Harrison's 4-day Hair Restorer supplies at once the natural color, permanently, and leaves the hair clean, fresh and healthy. Not a dye; no sediment; no stickiness. All druggists, \$1.00.

Superfluous Hair. Permanently removed by the Electric Needle as operated by me.

Mrs. Nettie Harrison
DERMATOLOGIST
40-42 Geary St. San Francisco

of it, as a first lien on the property covering a railroad without terminals."

The agreement contemplated in the amendment, he pointed out, would be made under the white light of public criticism, and there should, therefore, be no apprehension as to the results.

Mr. Maguire followed in opposition. He said he favored the existing law against these companies, and believed there was no reason for legislation to complicate the relations existing between the government and these Pacific Railroads. He asserted it was proposed to prevent the government from dealing with the men who want to operate it, to prevent the government from opening the matter of purchase to all bidders and confine the government through the proposed commission to dickering and negotiating with men who want to buy it to prevent competition.

Mr. Maguire concluded by reading numerous telegrams from California protesting against any extension or delay of the payments.

Mr. Barham (Rep.) of California had read an amendment he will offer tomorrow, providing that unless the settlement authorized is perfected within one year after the passage of the act, the President shall be authorized to foreclose all liens and securities now held by the government against the companies, and to collect that indebtedness.

Mr. Powers (Rep.) of Vermont, chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, spoke of the results of the construction of the lines and paid a tribute to their promoters.

The House, at 4:57, adjourned until tomorrow.

MANILA ROPE.

Cordage Death Threatened Throughout the Civilized World.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 5.—The World says Admiral Dewey's blockade of the Philippines threatens to create a cordage dearth throughout the civilized world. It has doubled the price of Manila rope and twice in this country, and by doubling the price of Manila hemp has made fortunes for manufacturers who had large stocks in reserve. The John Goode Cordage and Machine Company, which was forced into the company on a solid basis, John Goode, was among the concerns which held a reserve stock of the hemp, and steps are being taken to recognize the company on a solid basis. John Goode of cordage fame discussed the situation.

"It will require," he said, "about 150,000,000 pounds of Manila twine to bind this year's crop of wheat in the United States. From the closest estimates we can make, we find the present supply of Manila hemp, outside the Philippines, will be exhausted in three months. As considerable time is required to transport the hemp from Manila to this country, we will have to arrange matters soon, or the cordage manufacturers will find themselves without any raw material."

"That event," the great western wheat farms would soon have no binding material to use on their reapers, and might have to go back to the old-fashioned method of binding their sheaves with straw. This would be a tremendous task in the fields which are now being harvested, and might result in the loss of much of the grain through exposure to the weather. Sisal twine, the material for which comes from the West Indies, might be substituted in the reapers for the Manila, but the supply of that is limited, and would certainly not be sufficient to meet the demand.

"You may gain some idea of the immensity of the demand when I tell you the 150,000,000 pounds of twine required this year by the farmers, would contain nearly ninety billions lineal feet and would cost them about \$18,000,000. Since the war began the price of Manila hemp has run up from 4 to 8 cents a pound. I think it is selling at 8 cents today."

TROOPS TO MOVE.

Another Change of Orders Received.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICKAMAUGA (Chattanooga National Park, Ga.) July 5.—There was another change of orders today from Washington, renewing the order made yesterday and rescinded later in the day. Gen. James H. Wilson and staff are ordered to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second Brigades of the First Corps, as organized by Gen. Brooke, as follows:

First Brigade—Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, commanding; Third Wisconsin, Second Wisconsin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Illinois, Second Ohio, Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania.

Gen. Wilson accompanied by his staff.

The First Brigade of Gen. Wilson's division broke camp this afternoon and marched to Charleston, where they will embark early tomorrow morning for Charleston. The Second Brigade will leave in the morning.

The recently-appointed hospital train recently at Tampa will leave tomorrow with the sick of the First Corps for Fort Thomas, Ky.

IN REDUCED SIZE.

Chicago Papers Published Today.

Non-union Stereotypers Imported.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 5.—For the first time since last Friday morning the Tribune, Record, Chronicle, Times-Herald, and Inter-Ocean will be issued tomorrow morning. A sufficient number of outside non-union stereotypers have been imported into the city to make this possible.

The papers, however, will be published only in four-page size, but this will be increased as rapidly as possible. Chicago afternoon papers will also publish tomorrow, in reduced size.

Will Cost Too Much.

H. J. Hunt has filed a protest against the proposed opening and widening of Marchessault street into Bellevue avenue. His reasons being that the street is good enough as it is; that the cost would be too great, and that the work is not necessary.

NEARLY HALF BATES EAST.

We ship household goods and car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 400 South Spring.

Red Letter Sale

The news concerning Red Letter furniture and prices is almost as inspiring as Admiral Sampson's Independence Day victory. You can now buy furniture with the utmost confidence in the future. The best times that America and the Pacific Coast has ever known are only just around the corner. Of course, better times and expansion of business means higher prices for everything, including furniture. Thus, Red Letter reduced prices are doubly low—lower than you have ever bought same qualities for before, and very much lower than the same sort of furniture will be next fall—but for cash only.



Red Letter Price, \$9.
Hall Mirrors like above illustration, frame of solid quarter-sawed oak, polished by hand, French beveled plate mirror, ornamental brass hooks, Red-letter price \$9.00. Two other equally handsome styles at same price.

HALL FURNITURE.

If you should take all the Hall Furniture now offered for sale in Los Angeles and combine it into one stock where it could be compared in variety, quality, design and price with ours you would then understand why the furniture business of the town is done here.

34 Styles Hall Mirrors at Red-letter Reduced Prices Now on View.

Hand-polished oak frames with French beveled plate mirror 12 inches square at \$3.00. Next size larger at \$3.50; still larger at \$4.50.

Handsome solid-oak hand-polished frame, beveled French plate oval shape mirror, with four large ornamental brass hooks, only \$6.75.

30 Styles Standing Hall Racks at Red-letter Reduced Prices.

Good, solid, substantial ones at \$7.00, others at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$13.00 and up—handsome designs, pretty square, oval and pattern mirrors—every piece of fine selected woods.

30 Styles of Elegant Hall Chairs at Red-letter Reduced Prices.

To show how prices go—Two styles polished antique oak chairs with leather seats and back, elegantly made frame—one style at \$3.50, the other at \$5.00, which is less than half the original retail price. Other chairs in oak, mahogany or mahogany finish, \$3.00 up.

13 Styles Hall Settees at Red-letter Reduced Prices.

Hall Settee of hardwood, antique finish, with wood seat, only \$4.00. Others in quarter-sawed hand-polished oak at \$9.00, \$11.50 and up.

Beautiful display of Hall Tables in new and novel designs of fine selected woods.

Hall Carpets, Rugs and Hangings—Variety, styles, colorings and prices are just what you would expect to find here during a Red-letter Sale.



Red Letter Price \$13.00
Hall Seat of solid quarter-sawed oak, hand polished, back spindled and beaded, edge of seat finished with heavy, rich, rope-like carving; Red-letter price \$13.00. Another handsome style, different from the illustration but at the same price.

Los Angeles Furniture Co., CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES, 225-227-229 South Broadway.

ANNOUNCED THE CAPTAIN.

Y. Manders' Attention to a Salvation Army Captain Unendurable.

About 10 o'clock last night Capt. Humphreys of the Salvation Army, accompanied by a cadet, reported at Police headquarters that she had been annoyed while coming home from her meetings by a young man who persisted in following herself and a companion, sometimes accosting them just before they entered their home on Hill street near First.

Officers McKenize and Richardson started out with the two women but the fellow had skipped. About fifteen minutes later a young fellow giving the name of Y. Manders came to the clerk's desk and asked: "Did two Salvation Army girls come in a short time ago complaining about me?"

On being told that they had complained of someone, he replied, "Well I'm the fellow, I want to give myself up." Manders refused to tell why he annoyed the two women, saying he would tell it to the court, and it concerned nobody else but the judge. He was locked up and will be given an opportunity to explain his conduct.

The appearance of the fellow while talking gives evidence that he is either a dope-head or on a fair way toward Highland.

Evangelistic Meetings.

A series of evangelistic meetings will be held by Maj. George A. Hilton under the auspices of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. in the First Congregational Church, beginning Sunday, July 10, and continuing every Sunday, and evening through the week, including Sunday, July 17. A special musical programme will be given each evening.

Albion's Juvenile Patriot.

Through the efforts of one of the Albion boys, aged 13, Old Glory has been placed over the postoffice. The money for the purchase was collected by the boy through the persistent and industrious use of his wheel.

Still Remains Unidentified.

The woman who was run over and killed on Friday last by an oil wagon, at the corner of East First and Vine streets, still remains unidentified. The remains will probably be buried today as the coroner has about given up hope that she will ever be identified.

Found Dead in Bed.

An old lady named Mrs. Mary E. Boland, aged about 75 years, and who lived at No. 1009 Temple street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. The remains were removed to Peck & Chase's undertaking rooms, where the inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

Death From Heart Disease.

The jury in the inquest on Mrs. Emma C. Mott, yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict of death from fatty degeneration of the heart. Mrs. Mott dropped dead in the Little Block on the morning of the Fourth while the parade was passing the building.

Wants a Rebate.

Sarah E. Baker has filed a petition to the City Council, asking a rebate of \$3.16, that being the amount paid by her as penalty on delinquent taxes. She also filed a certificate from the Tax Collector, showing that she endeavored to pay her taxes, but was informed that there was nothing charged against her. Later the assessment against her was found and she had to pay the penalty.

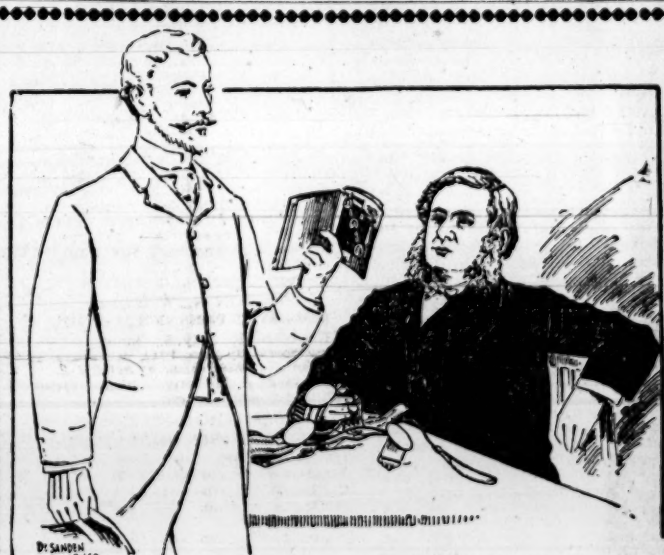
His Wife Cured of Dropsy.

"Microbe Killer cured my wife of dropsy and rheumatism. It cured me of kidney trouble." A. Sherwood, Cleveland, O. Many others. Drugs and poison fail. M. K. never fails. Freight paid to points with out agent. Call or write.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Purifies Your Blood. \$1.00 Bottle. Sample Free.

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"Oh, yes, a man may look like a physical giant, and yet be a weakling in the forces of vitality, lacking in grit, energy and ambition. These elements come from the nerves, and a man who has exhausted his nerve strength will undergo a secret drain which will slowly but surely wear out his strength. The time always comes when such men break down and become physical wrecks. I have devoted years to the study of this subject, and can now, with my Electric Appliance, replace in the body all of Nature's strength, and make such men as strong as they should be in every respect."

Dr. Sanden's book on this subject, "Three Classes of Men," explains how his famous Electric Belt restores manly vigor. It is free. Call or address

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 204 S. Broadway, Cor. Second St. Office hours—8 to 6, evenings 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

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is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequalled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-mark, "Cottoline" and deer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

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The Elite Millinery

249 S. Broadway. Meets all cuts in prices made by any one. Come and see if we don't.

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Dr. Schuman
FRODO MY TEETH
DIDN'T HURT A BIT!
107 NORTH SPRING STREET, Rooms 20 to 26.
Also open evenings and Sunday 4 to 8 for accommodation of those who cannot come at other time.

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THE HOME REMEDY FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS
Sano-Rio is a powerful and regular. It cures all female ailments, such as: Menstrual troubles, Pains, Nervousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Indigestion, Constipation, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down, etc. It is a safe and reliable remedy. 50¢ per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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He is the Man
That can—that will cure you. Locates disease by the pulse. Cures with Chinese herbs.
DR. WONG, Physician and Surgeon. Consultation FREE.
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Unequaled elsewhere at \$4.
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THE SURPRISE MILLINERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALWAYS THE LOWEST IN PRICES.
242 S. Spring St.

HOT SPRINGS failed to cure W. A. Loomis, Shreveport, La., of a terrible case of contagious blood poisoning. He also spent hundreds of dollars with the best physicians, but without any relief. R. S. S. cured him permanently. Even after he had lost all of his hair, it is the only sure cure for this terrible disease.

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on stomach troubles sent free to any person addressing the publisher, Marshall, Mich.

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Today Only.

Cold Boiled Ham, sliced, per lb.	24¢
Smoked Spiced Sausage, per lb.	11¢
Large Flat Mackerel, each	10¢
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb.	10¢
Mild California Cheese, per lb.	9¢
Genuine Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb.	29¢
Selected Bulk Pickles, per quart	10¢
Genuine Salami Sausage, per lb.	23¢
Fancy Pineapple Cheese, each	59¢
1-lb. Can Pure Baking Powder	19¢
Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, per lb.	22¢
Salad Oil quart bottles	20¢
10-lb. Pails Lard, at	65¢
Good Candles, 25 for	25¢
Soap Powder, 5 pks. for	10¢

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123 South Spring Street

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Every Morning in the Year.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the war situation:

Sampson and Shafter to confer about a joint attack on Santiago.

Sagasta announces the defeat of Cervera. The people of Madrid becoming riotous.

Camara's fleet officially reported to have entered the Suez Canal.

Heavy reinforcements will be hurried forward to Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Linare's wound said not to have proved fatal.

Thousands of noncombatants flee from the doomed city.

Next expedition to Manila may not sail soon.

Pando reported to have reached Santiago with 5000 men.

Spanish warships pounding to pieces on the Cuban coast.

Part of the Cadiz fleet said to be in Bahaman waters.

Commodore Schley receiving credit for the annihilation of Cervera's fleet.

WHERE THE TIMES STANDS.

It is the province and express mission of the State convention to nominate the candidate for Governor of California. There is reason to believe that the convention will perform its duty well, and to the satisfaction of the great mass of Republican voters throughout the State. We are content to leave the matter in the hands of the convention, which has an abundance of first-class material from which to make selection.

As to Mr. Gage's candidacy, that is in his own hands. In announcing himself as a candidate for the high office of Governor, he exercised a right which belongs to every citizen. In commenting upon his candidacy, THE TIMES took occasion to commend him as a man in every way well equipped for the office. None of Mr. Gage's opponents will venture to deny his eminent fitness for the position. The question whether it would be politically wise for him to stand as a candidate was a question for that gentleman to determine for himself. Since he has so determined, there is none to say him nay short of the Republican convention itself.

THE TIMES is free to confess that it would have preferred to have Mr. Gage stand as a candidate for the United States Senate. It would greatly prefer that the successor to the Hon. Stephen M. White, in the Senate, should be chosen from this section of the State. Our interests have been ably served by Mr. White, and they should not be committed to weaker hands, nor to a man less devoted than he to the interests of Southern California and the State at large. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that there is nothing in the law, the Constitution, or in party practice or precedent, to prevent any Southern California man who chooses to do so, from becoming an aspirant for the gubernatorial office. The general body of public sentiment in the State, when expressed according to the forms of law and of party practice, is the influence which must be paramount with respect both to the Governorship and the Senatorship.

Northern California has presented at least one candidate for Governor to whom THE TIMES would delight to lend its heartiest support should he receive the nomination. This candidate is Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald, at present Attorney General of the State. Judge Fitzgerald is a thorough man of affairs, a man of the highest personal character, and is possessed, in an eminent degree, of the equipment necessary to fill the exalted and responsible position of Governor, with distinguished credit to himself and honor to the State. There is probably no man in California who is better qualified for this position than Judge Fitzgerald. With no disparagement to other aspirants, it can be truly said that the convention

could nominate no candidate for Governor who would better satisfy the wishes and expectations of the Republican voters of California, as a whole, irrespective of locality, than Mr. Fitzgerald. No name would be stronger than his before the people. But, as has been said, the nomination is a matter for the Republican State Convention to decide, and it rests with loyal Republicans to abide by the decision.

As to the Senatorship, Southern California's candidate should be a man of the very highest integrity, a man of ripe judgment, of tried and recognized ability, of courage, of firmness, of determination. He should be "a good fighter," for our experience, in the past, has demonstrated that there is hard fighting to do if our interests are to be adequately protected. He should be brave and strong and able, devoted to his own section of the State, yet broad enough and great enough to rise above all sectional issues, when occasion should demand, and to represent the entire commonwealth and the nation in the upper house of Congress, in the highest, truest and best sense. It is no time for us to send small men or untried men to the United States Senate.

Finally, Henry T. Gage is good material for either Governor or Senator.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

One of the good effects of the present war will undoubtedly be to lay the foundation for a new American merchant marine. The lack of an adequate merchant marine has been strikingly felt since the beginning of the war. The government has found it impossible to secure sufficient transports to carry troops and supplies to Cuba and the Philippine Islands, so that it has been found necessary to charter foreign vessels, in order to do which Congress has had to grant American registry to these vessels. Americans now begin to see that a great mistake has been made in not paying more attention to the important subject of building up an American mercantile fleet.

It is estimated that Americans are paying out every year the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 in freight rates to foreign shipowners. If Congress had extended to this industry some of the protection that has been given to other interests, such would not have been the case.

Another great advantage of a large merchant marine would be the furnishing of a good training school for American seamen. The United States has found no difficulty in obtaining an ample number of suitable men for the army, but to find good American sailors has not been so easy, because our mercantile navy has been allowed to dwindle down, until it plays only a small part among the nations of the earth.

Two of the most important lessons derived from this war will be the need of an American merchant navy, and of the Nicaragua Canal. Among other reasons why the voters of the city should cast their ballots for the tunnel bonds today, is the fact that the dry season has left hundreds of workmen without occupation, and unless they can obtain work upon some public improvement, many of them will suffer before the summer is over. The construction of the two proposed tunnels would give employment to a large number of men, and would be the means of averting much hardship and suffering. Furthermore, many owners of horses will be forced to sacrifice them unless they can find work for their teams during the summer. The construction of the tunnels would afford the needed relief, for many teams will be required to remove the earth that is excavated, and to grade the approaches. Every liberal and public-spirited citizen should favor the construction of public improvements in a year when work is scarce and when workmen are in need of employment, rather than to wait until work is plenty and labor is fully employed.

Too bad to have those nice armored cruisers pounding to pieces on the rocks. If they could be saved, they might prove to be good fighting machines in the hands of competent men.

It is reliably stated that Gen. Bustamante, Cervera's chief of staff, was "wounded in the entrenchments." Here's condolence, general, and hoping that amputation may not be necessary.

TERMS OF PEACE.

The capture of Santiago de Cuba by the American forces, which is inevitable, will mark an important period in the war. There are intimations from Madrid that Spain will sue for peace so soon as Santiago is fully in our possession. If the Spanish government is wise, it will hasten to take that action. The cause of Spain is now demonstrated to be absolutely hopeless. It was so from the beginning, but the practical demonstration was lacking. Even the most fatuous of the Spanish leaders must now perceive that further resistance to the United States is useless, and that a prolongation of the war will result only in needless bloodshed and in additional humiliation for Spain. Therefore, we may expect with some reason that the Spanish government will soon sue for peace.

Our position has given us the right, as we have the power, to dictate the terms of peace. In the first place, the peace proposals must come from Spain direct. We can recognize no other power as an intermediary. Until Spain is sufficiently humbled to ask for peace, there will be no peace. We can continue the war until Spain, as a national power, has been extinguished, if such an extremity should be necessary to satisfy Spanish "honor." We hope it may not be necessary.

The terms of peace which our government will probably prescribe will be, (1) absolute and unqualified independence for Cuba; (2) withdrawal of Spain from the Philippines, the Ladrones, and all other islands in the Pacific; (3) relinquishment of Porto Rico; and (4) a coaling station for the United States in the Canary Islands.

Spain may regard these demands as excessive. So, possibly, may some of the European sympathizers with Spain. But what are they going to do about it? If we insist upon these terms, they must and will be conceded. That we shall insist upon them seems altogether probable. We should perform thoroughly the task to which we have set our hands, while we are about it, to the end that we may not be obliged to do it all over again at some future time.

We do not aim at territorial conquest. In the accepted sense of that term. Our conquest is the conquest of liberty and of human rights. We shall give to these oppressed colonies of Spain a stronger and better and freer government than they have ever dreamed of, with larger opportunities for advancement than they have conceived. If they have capacity for self-government they will enjoy it to the fullest extent consistent with their own safety and well-being. If they have not capacity for self-government, we will save them from themselves and protect them against foreign aggression, at the same time allowing them the largest liberty possible, on the safe side of license.

It rests with Spain to say how soon hostilities shall cease. We can continue them, if necessary, until every Spaniard in Cuba has been slain or made a prisoner of war. We can carry the conflict to the Iberian peninsula, and can prosecute it there until our antagonists have been stripped of all their power and have been humbled into the very dust of disaster and defeat.

We shall not pelt with Spain, nor with any power, as to the terms of peace. We shall dictate those terms, as we have a right, and as it is our duty to do. It rests with Spain to determine when the mailed hand shall relax its grip.

HOPE FOR THE LEMON-GROWERS.

The importance of the citrus-fruit industry in Southern California may readily be seen from the fact that conservative estimates place the next season's crop of oranges at about 17,000 carloads. The raising of lemons is far behind orange-growing in importance, yet, during the past few years, the increased output of lemons has been very large, and many new lemon groves are now coming into bearing, so that there is likely to be still greater increase in the product of this fruit during the next few years.

The lemon-growers of Southern California have had a run of hard luck during the past year or two, being unable to secure remunerative prices for their product during a considerable portion of the year, so that many of them have become quite discouraged. The lemon-growers of Southern California have to compete with European growers, who have the advantage of cheap labor, and are making desperate efforts to save a portion of their business. Southern California lemon-growers recently secured a temporary reduction in freight rates, which, however, was of little practical advantage to them, as the railroad companies insisted on packing so many lemons in a car that many of them spoiled. Just now the growers are doing their utmost to secure a cut in freight rates for the winter shipments from \$1.25 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. That would give the California growers an advantage of 10 cents per box over foreigners on the Atlantic Coast, instead of the present disadvantage of 40 cents.

It is estimated that the growers can get a rate of \$1 for winter shipments from November to June, if it can be shown that orange-growers will not demand a similar reduction. The fact is, however, that growers of seedling oranges are in as bad shape as the lemon-growers. A Pomona citizen who has been studying the situation carefully believes it is not impossible to adjust matters in such a way as to be satisfactory to all parties. It would be a comparatively easy matter, perhaps, to secure a change of the lemon tariff from 1

cent to 1½ cents per pound, which would give the growers an added protection to the extent of 20 cents per box, and that, with a freight rate of \$1 in the winter, would enable them to command all the markets of the country. Unless something of this kind can be done, the lemon industry will go rapidly to destruction.

The lemon men, however, do not concede the necessity of protecting the seedling orange men. The two classes are not together, and unless they can be brought to work in harmony neither side will secure what is necessary. Given an added protective tariff, the lemon men would not need low freight rates longer than three or four months, as they could easily carry their fruit for that length of time.

The orange-growers cannot be protected further by tariff, as importation is practically ended, and the only time they really need protection is during the season required for the shipment of seedling oranges—say from March to June, inclusive.

As stated, it is believed that the railroad men will willingly concede a 1½ rate on lemons and oranges for four months in each case, with a 1.25 rate the remainder of the year, if they felt that that would be permanently satisfactory, and with an added protection on lemons of ½ cent, both industries would be put on a sound foundation.

In order to secure any advantages of a permanent character along the lines suggested, it is absolutely essential that the citrus-fruit growers of Southern California shall stand together.

Certain small-bore contemporaries of THE TIMES are greatly perturbed because this paper, with its superior facilities and enterprise, is able to place current news before the public in advance of all competitors, and to secure advertising which they (the small-bore) cannot touch. If they derive any satisfaction from whining and snapping at THE TIMES, they are entirely welcome to it, as that is about all they can get out of the situation. In the mean time this paper will continue to print "all the news all the time," meeting the demands and the approbation of the public, and steadily increasing its business, its influence, and its popularity. The galled jade will no doubt continue to whine.

Those terms of peace, suggested in a dispatch from Berlin, will appear somewhat absurd to Americans. One of the conditions is that Cuba shall pay a tribute to Spain for twenty years, Spain to be allowed to keep a small garrison at a Cuban port during that period, and other powers to be entitled to maintain small bodies of troops on the island for the protection of their subjects. Spain will have to raise that "ante" very considerably, before Uncle Sam will consent to enter the game of negotiations.

The cost of the proposed tunnels and parks, based on the present assessed valuation of property in Los Angeles, will not be over 1.85 cents on a hundred dollars' valuation for the first year, decreasing gradually as the debt is reduced. Moreover, the increased value of property in the districts affected will more than compensate for the additional tax, so that the cost of the improvements will really be covered by those who are most directly benefited by them.

After all, the Spanish seacoast cities will be just as safe with Camara's fleet on its way to the Philippines as it would be if Camara and his war-tubs were at home. Camara and his tubs will be a great deal safer in the Red Sea than in the Mediterranean, after Commodore Watson has passed through the Straits of Gibraltar.

If, as reported, a part of that Cadiz fleet is in Bahaman waters, it would better get out of that part of the drink p.d.q., unless it aims at forming a junction with Spain's great and growing fleet of submarine warships.

"The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon," says a Santiago dispatch, "has listed on her beam-ends on rocks, and it is now practically impossible to save her." Same way with the Spanish ship of state.

It is reported that the well-known local poet, George H. Stewart, will supplement his celebrated patriotic song, "Oh, Yes, We Have a Navy," with another one, entitled, "Where is the Spanish Navy?"

Señor Aunon, Spanish Minister of War, declares that he is "highly pleased with the feat of arms performed by Admiral Cervera's squadron," etc., etc. It just suits the Yanks, too, señor.

It would, of course, have been more satisfactory had Admiral Sampson been able to capture those Spanish vessels, but a modern warship is a rather difficult thing to catch alive.

The two tunnels which it is proposed to construct will not alone benefit residents of the hill section, but, directly or indirectly, all the people of Los Angeles.

An official dispatch from Santiago to Madrid stated that it was believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana. For Havana read "Zalifaz."

Go to the polls early today and put in a vote for the tunnel and park bonds, which are necessary and desirable improvements.

The park and tunnel bond election occurs today. Vote early, but not too often.

Events in Society.

[The society columns of the Illustrated Magazine Section of the Sunday Times are closed at 6 p.m. on Saturday.]

The wedding of Miss Patty Plumer, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John M. Miller, to Dr. Charles Willard Gaskell of London, Eng., took place yesterday at high noon at St. Paul's Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, The Rev. John Gray, and was witnessed by a large number of friends. Prof. Hawkins presided at the organ, playing the march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered, "The Evening Star" during the ceremony and the "Wedding March" by Mendelssohn, at its close. The bride, who was escorted and given away by her father, wore a very charming gown of white French organdy, made with a demi-train and elaborately garnished with Valenciennes lace and insertion tucks and frills. A broad sash and stock of satin striped taffeta ribbon finished the gown, the long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and the bridal bouquet was formed of bride roses and maidenhair. The maid of honor, Miss Edith, wore a gown of blue satin, and the bridesmaids, Misses Mary and Helen, wore gowns of pale green French organdy, finished with a sash and stock of green satin and carried white carnations and roses.

Homer Laughlin, Jr., a fraternity friend of the groom's, assisted as best man. Members of the Phi Delta Theta, to which the groom belongs, were seated in a body upon one side of the church, and seats upon the other side occupied by the young ladies of the Sigma Kappa chapter, of which the bride has been a member. The bride's gift to her maid was a gold crescent pin, set with pearls, and that of the groom to his best man was a fraternity pin set with pearls. The church decorations were white carnations and sweet peas, asparagus ferns and quantities of pink ferns, plants and palms. The chancel and altar rails, pulpit and lectern, were wreathed with the flowers, and the altar vases were filled with white carnations. A breakfast for twenty guests had been planned, but owing to the illness of the bride's mother, was given up, and only the family was present at the luncheon served at the Miller residence at the close of the ceremony. Over a hundred invitations to the wedding had been sent to friends in the East and abroad, and about two hundred to those in the city. Sixteen or eighteen guests, including the bride and groom, were present. The bride and groom, and their friends, were received by relatives and friends of the groom in London, Paris, Dresden, India, Australia and other places, and the gifts were very numerous and elegant. A number of gifts are on their way across the water, including two caskets of the Gaskell family jewels, a box of rare lace and a case of Dresden china, and will await the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Gaskell at Sparthburg. Among the groom's gifts to the bride were a diamond ring, a watch and an engraved with her monogram, and a gold chain which had been taken by the groom's grandfather from the Emperor's palace at Peking during the French and English war in China. The groom is the only son of Maj. W. P. Gaskell, now rector of the University of Cambridge, England, and of the Dresden Surgical College. He is also a fourth cousin of the Duke of Leinster, Dr. and Mrs. Gaskell left on the afternoon train for a three-months' eastern trip, and will be at home for a year, after October 1, at Sparthburg, England. His family is located at Santa Monica, where the Judge will spend a part of the summer.

Miss Minnie North and Mabel Clark assisted. The society members present were:

Misses: Florence Field, Winnie Nauerth, Blanche Johnson, Isabel Godin, Jessie Eastman, Helen North, Marian Shinn, Nell Barn, Susan Lawrence, Keturah Paul, Louis Larwell, Lucy Sinaubau, Mabel Hill, Charlotte Teale, Florence Clute.

The guests of the society were: Misses: Anna Van Nuy, Marian Whipple, Katherine Thompson, Grace Laubersheimer, Edith Henshall, Ada Dryden, Zella Fay, Alma Fay, Margaret Cornwell, Mrs. Ed. Henshall, Paul Paul, Guyney Newlin, Sam Bonnell, Roy Hillman, Earl Knopfer, Dan Laubersheimer, George Lauber, Paul Brown, Hugh Shinn, Philo Lindley, Frank Goodnow, A. Brown, Hamilton Fay, Fred Engstrom, Guy Hill, Mouty Hill, Tom Hawkins.

Mrs. L. W. French gave a breakfast at the Melrose yesterday in honor of the bride and groom. The other guests were Misses: Homer Laughlin, J. B. Owens, John R. Cox, H. M. Sale, Fred Dunn and M. Connor. The table was effectively decorated with white geraniums and maidenhair, arranged in an immense centerpiece and scattered over the cloth. The place cards were clusters of geraniums, painted in water colors and tied with scarlet satin ribbons.

Dr. Louise M. Harvey and Ernest P. Clark, editor of the Riverside Press, were married last Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Gibson on Court street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. C. Williams and was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Bulla, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stephens, the Misses Annie and Jennie Williams, Mrs. Arnold and Roy Arnold. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of papyrus, ferns and potted plants. The bride wore a tailor-made gown of brown cloth and a hat of brown straw finished with quills. Mr. and Mrs. Clark went to San Diego for a short stay and will be at home after July 10 at the Glenwood, Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Preuss invited a few friends informally last evening, to meet Prof. and Mrs. Hernandez of Boston. The rooms were prettily decorated with roses, carnations and potted plants. Mrs. Hernandez sang several numbers. Prof. Hernandez contributed bandurria solos and Mr. Taylor piano solos.

Mrs. R. B. Ashley entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of the Covenant with a garden party yesterday afternoon, at her residence on West Sixteenth street. She was assisted by Misses: Sidney Parsons, Gordon, Will Knippenberg and Gibbons. The committee were requested to present a complimentary card to the society, and to compile a book, the proceeds of the sale of which are to go to the church. The committee made its report, Miss Tanner recited a patriotic song, and the refreshments

were delicious fruit, gathered in the garden.

The marriage of Miss Martha Jauregui to Alfred Martinez took place last Saturday at the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cotte and the bride was given away by her brother Frank Jauregui. Miss Jauregui is the sister of the groom and Mrs. Maria Haran of San Diego assisted as bridesmaid. The bride wore a dainty gown of white mull over pale blue silk, trimmed with point lace and white satin ribbon, and carried white carnations and maidenhair ferns. Miss Martinez wore a gown of brown silk and she carried pink carnations and maidenhair. Messrs. George Politt and Solomon Sepulveda attended the groom. A reception was held at the bride's home on Alpine street and at half past two o'clock, as a wedding march was played by Miss Martinez and Mr. Politt, the bride party, followed by two flower girls, entered the dining room, where an elaborate luncheon was served. The decorations consisted of ferns, roses and carnations. The bride wore a white satin ribbon and a centerpiece of bride roses. The gifts were numerous and handsome. Mrs. Martinez left in the afternoon for a short stay at Catalina. The bride's going-away gown was of dark blue serge, tailored, and a hat of blue straw with black tips completed the costume. After their return Mr. and Mrs. Martinez will make their future home at No. 913 Main street.

A boat ride was enjoyed by a party of young people at Westlake Park Saturday evening, and was followed by a dance and refreshments. Those present were: Misses: Mary and Helen, Agnes Hawley, Eleanor Norway, Agnes Stamps, Edith Davidson, Seana Perry, Messrs: Yates F. Hawley, Chace, Fred Athorn, Harry Logan.

Mrs. James D. Byrne of North Raymond avenue, Pasadena, gave a dinner Sunday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Juanita V. Austin, who left yesterday for the north to spend the summer. The dining-room was decorated with pink carnations and pink and white flowers, and those present were Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Miss Adelaide Murdoch and Messrs. Paul C. Brown and Clarence Stratton of Philadelphia.

A hay ride to Santa Monica was given by the Good Time Club last Saturday evening. Supper was served on the beach, and was followed by a walk to the long wharf. Among those present were the Misses Jones, Orrie Russell, Lizelle Emmens, and Mrs. J. H. Brown. Dr. Kate Moore, Mrs. J. B. Brown, Edward Hildreth, Miss Mae Bixby, E. P. Clark, Dr. H. H. Maynard, Mrs. H. H. Maynard, Mrs. J. H. Maynard, Mrs. Josephine L. Miller, Miss Helen Fleishman, Mrs. H. T. Corvill, Mrs. E. H. Spencer, Allison G. Folson, Mrs. M. P. Brooks, Miss Edith Tyler, Mrs. Fred Barman, Miss Anna Kendall, J. F. Kendall, James A. Keeley, Mrs. J. D. Scott, Mrs. Gertrude Williamson, Mrs. H. C. Gowder, Mrs. J. H. May, Mrs. Mary Mary Junkin, Miss Helen Fairchild, Miss Jack Jewne, Miss Ivy Schoder, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Rufus Tonn, Mrs. James M. Riley, Miss Adelaide Rowe, Miss S. G. Patton, Mrs. Adelaide Rowe, Mrs. J. H. May, Mrs. A. C. Goleb, Miss A. P. McKinnon, Mrs. J. P. Yates, Mrs. Sarah B. Hadley, Miss S. Edith Hadley, J. T. Best, Henry E. Brett, Miss Mary McKinnon.

The open-air performance of "As You Like It" by Mme. Modjeska and the Burbank Theatre Company, at the Red Cross Society, will be given tomorrow afternoon, on the lawn in front of the Red Cross Society, on Main and Eleventh streets, and will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

Modjeska and the Red Cross. Everything is progressing well for the outdoor performance of "As You Like It." The beautiful lawn in front of the Red Cross Society, on Main and Eleventh streets, is already assuming a gala appearance. Under the huge trees a stage has been erected and covered with mats of grass so that all can see the players no matter in what part of the grounds they may be sitting. Today the first dress rehearsal on the lawn will take place, and the orchestra is well pleased with the progress made, and is entering into the performance in a whole-souled manner. A row of boxes is being built on each side of the stage, and many society girls will take part as ladies-in-waiting, shepherdesses and court ladies. The orchestra will render a series of old English airs typical of the days of Robin Hood, and his merry men. Another section of 11 reserved seats has been secured, and those who desire a yet secure good seats. The time of the performance has been set for 2:15 o'clock sharp on Thursday, July 7. The ladies of the Red Cross Society are well pleased with the progress made, and are entering into the performance in a whole-souled manner. A row of boxes is being built on each side of the stage, and many society girls will take part as ladies-in-waiting, shepherdesses and court ladies. The orchestra will render a series of old English airs typical of the days of Robin Hood, and his merry men. Another section of 11 reserved seats has been secured, and those who desire a yet secure good seats. The time of the performance has been set for 2:15 o'clock sharp on Thursday, July 7. The ladies of the Red Cross Society are well pleased with the progress made, and are entering into the performance in a whole-souled manner. A row of boxes is being built on each side of the stage, and many society girls will take part as ladies-in-waiting, shepherdesses and court ladies. 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The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 5.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the thermometer registered 29.9; at 5 p.m., 29.4. Thermometer for the corresponding hour showed 40 deg. and 47 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 94 per cent.; 5 p.m., 76 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 59 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 69 San Francisco 48
San Diego 62 Portland 50

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is highest this morning in Wilmington, N.C., and lowest in Montana. Cloudy weather prevails on the Pacific Coast. It is clear and warmer in the interior. Extremely warm weather continues on the Atlantic coast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 93 deg. at Washington and 90 deg. at New York. A thunder-storm occurred yesterday morning at Los Angeles, a very unusual occurrence for this locality.

Forecast.

Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy tonight; fair Wednesday.

San Francisco, July 5.

For Southern California: Fair Wednesday; warmer along the coast; fresh westerly winds.

Weekly Crop Bulletin for Southern California.

No material changes occurred during the past week, except that a thunder-storm, accompanied by a light shower of rain, occurred in the early forenoon of the 4th inst. at Los Angeles, and a heavy thunder-storm, extending into the mountains, is reported from the eastern portion of Riverside county, on the 4th. Moderately warm days and cool, damp nights continued. The continued cool damp mornings were of great benefit to all crops. Corn, berries and small fruits are growing and ripening fast. The absence of high winds and the prevailing cloudy mornings prevented unusual irrigation in some sections. Peaches are ripening. Apricot-drying continues. Irrigation water is becoming scarce and fears are entertained that orchards will suffer in consequence.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Oakland is nothing if not patriotic. In all the miles of bunting with which her streets are decorated today not an inch of yellow is visible. Nothing but the red, white and blue goes on Independence day.

The Christian Alliance of Oakland is coming down heavy on Francis, the "divine healer." One preacher declares that the miracle-worker once peddled silver-polish, and another goes so far as to pronounce him a purveyor of hats from convenient hat trees.

Increased application of its big neighbor is the present keynote of the Honolulu Bulletin, which says editorially: "Honolulu has heretofore known what is called the West of America in chief through its lumber, flour, potatoes and salmon. Now it knows what the region produces in men and patriotism."

The San Francisco Bulletin remarks that, "It seems just a little funny, the report that the convicts at Folsom prison fought manfully to subdue the grass fire which lately threatened that institution. Doubtless they would have been much distressed had it burned up." Probably they would—if the majority of them had happened to be locked inside.

As the San Jose Mercury observes: "A drought in this State no longer means general failure of crops and distress for the people. Our crops are so varied and so extensive, and the use of water from mountain streams and valley wells is so prevalent, that it is only in restricted localities that failure is complete. In spite of the lack of moisture this will be a prosperous year for California."

Nothing like being contented with your lot. The Willows Journal, which is about as big as a minute, proudly announces: "San Francisco will have 12,000 soldiers in her parade of the Fourth. Willows will have something less, but the place of the military company from Colusa will be filled in some way. The Stony Creek Indians in feathers and paint will be here if persuasion and coin will get them."

The Oakland Tribune seems to comprehend the situation as well as if it were a rancher. In a recent issue it says: "Once again the ranchers of the San Joaquin Valley are experiencing the benefits of competition, the Valley Road having made another big slash in the freight rates. The Southern Pacific will, of course, have to meet the cut, and the result will be that many thousands of dollars that under the previous conditions would have to be expended for transportation will now go into the farmers' pockets."

This is a nugget of good sense from the Santa Fe New Mexican: "Hundreds of farmers who, two years ago, were strong Populists and voted and worked for Mr. Bryan's election, are found to be purchasers of bonds under the recent war loan. It is gratifying to see the glow of the sunshine of prosperity dispelling the gloomy clouds of Populism and flat money in this country. The farmer who buys a bond that will be paid, principal and interest, in the best money the world knows, will not vote the Populist ticket hereafter. That can be depended upon."

An indignant protest has been entered by the busy little Willows Journal: "The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has been asked to pass resolutions 'Sustaining the President.' We haven't had enough money to get to San Francisco since the war began and can't say how they are sustaining the President, but we would like to see the shape of an American up here who is not sustaining him right now. A squad of eighteen left Willows to fight Co. K of the Eighth Infantry; fifteen were Democrats; looks like we are sustaining the President." There is nothing the matter with the patriotism of Willows, even if she is little.

Sacramento has taken up the movement to establish public drinking fountains, so long agitated in Los Angeles. As the Record-Union says: "In many cities such fountains are set up by citizens of ample means, and stand as monuments to their generosity and public spirit. As it is with us now, there is but one public fountain in the city, at the Plaza on J street. Strangers, residents and children who are athirst upon the highway must tramp to that point or beg water in a house of entertainment, which not one in ten among adults is willing to do, and which no child should do. That there is need for the fountains is proved by the fact that whenever there is a public celebration the committees in charge had to provide barrels of water at convenient points for the comfort of the people."

RAILROAD RECORD.

ORANGE AND LEMON SHIPMENTS.

Kansas Oats for California Horses. Notes and Personals.

To last Saturday night shipments of citrus fruit for the season had reached a total of 13,975 cars. By this time the 14,000-car limit is passed. The movement for last week was about 200 cars. At present twenty-five to thirty cars a day are going. This is small compared with days when 150 cars went out, but for July it is a remarkable record.

When barley began to fail as a feed supply importers brought in a large amount of Nebraska and Kansas corn. Market became overstocked, and no more is now coming. Corn is a heating feed, and in the West people learned long ago that a steady diet meant a shorter period of usefulness for a horse. Barley, rolled for feed, is worth \$1.65 per cental, or nearly twice the price it was last year. Feed men are turning their attention to some substitute, and are bringing in a good deal of Kansas oats, the grain which is regarded as the natural food for a horse. This costs about \$1.25 per cental laid down here, and can be retailed at \$1.50 or perhaps less.

Passenger business is good both ways. The Rock Island sent out a full carload on the Fourth and brought one in.

The Judson-Phillips Excursion Company sent a car out on the Fourth and brought in a car yesterday.

R. T. Brady, one of Mr. Fryer's aides in the operating department of the Southern Pacific, was doubly happy on the Fourth of July. He had the victory of the navy at Santiago to be happy about, and his wife presented him with a sweet little American girl, who, perhaps will make things for the soldiers in some future war.

Edward Chambers, general freight agent for the Santa Fe, is back from a visit to San Francisco. General Superintendent A. C. Wells of this road is on his way home from Albuquerque, but General Manager W. G. Nevin proceeded from that point to Chicago.

R. S. Saupé, agent of the Clover Leaf line, is back at his desk, after an absence of a few days.

J. S. McMillan, Southern Pacific agent at San Diego, spent the Fourth among friends in Los Angeles.

CORWIN'S BAD AIM.

Becomes Despondent, Drinks, and Then Shoots Himself.

James Corwin shot himself yesterday morning under the left nipple, with suicidal intent. The shot was fired from a thirty-eight-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, the ball passing through the body and lodging underneath the skin in the back, but missing the heart. The act was committed at Sycamore Grove. It is thought the blood-poisoning sets in.

Corwin has been despondent for some weeks and has been drinking heavily lately. He has been living with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, at Garvanza. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock he started from their house, walking to the grove, where he stopped in the saloon for a while. He was gloomy and apparently half drunk, so when he left the saloon, going into the grounds, it was supposed he wanted to go away alone to sober up. A short time after he went out four shots were heard in the direction of a summer-house. The attendants at the saloon thought he was still celebrating the Fourth. One of them went to the house, intending to stop the firing. Corwin was found on the ground in great pain, with a revolver by his side, and his shirt badly powder-burned in the region of the heart. He was not unconscious, and in answer to questions asked by Officer Lennon, who was in the grounds, stated that he was tired of life and wanted to die. He had fired three shots to attract attention. He turned the fourth on himself, endeavoring to send the ball through his heart. His nervousness made his aim bad and he fired too low. He handed a letter to Lennon addressed to his sister, which he wanted to be delivered to her unopened, after his death.

The patrol wagon was summoned and Drs. Ralph Hagan and Stinchfield went out, removing the wounded man to the County Hospital. An examination showed the ball had passed through the lung and an inch below the heart. While dangerous, the wound is not necessarily fatal.

Corwin, who is about 45 years of age, has a daughter living with his sister to whom he is greatly attached. A few years ago he was a respected, honest, upright man, but liquor was his ruin. Drink finally led him to commit the crime of misdemeanor embezzlement, and on conviction he was sentenced to a long term in the City Jail. His intelligence secured for him the position of trustee, and he was assigned to the County Hospital. Upon his release Corwin went to the home of his sister, who had stood by him throughout his troubles, visiting him constantly during his incarceration. A few months ago the Masonic lodge to which he belonged took up Corwin's case and suspended him for conduct unbecoming a Mason. Upon this fact getting out, Corwin became more and more downhearted, and has often said he would be better off dead than alive. The disgrace was more than he could stand, so he began drinking to get courage enough to kill himself. He expresses no regret for his act, and hopes he will die.

Indian Witnesses.
Victoria Ventura, the little girl recently assaulted by José Porta, an Indian, was brought to Los Angeles today to testify against her assailant. Maria Ventura and Juan Herupia, two other Indians from the Banning reservation, needed as witnesses, were also brought to town. All three were arrested on a technical charge of contempt of court for not obeying a subpoena to appear as witnesses. This was the only way to get them here and detain them for the trial, as they had no money to pay railroad fares.

NOTICE.
The exhibition of cooking by gas at our new Gas Appliance Department, No. 430 South Broadway, heretofore advertised for 1:30 o'clock on Saturday, July 3, will be given at 3 o'clock on the day, when Reynolds, the caterer, will give a practical demonstration of the advantages of cooking by gas. Los Angeles Lighting Company.

No one can afford to sell or even rent tents as cheap as I do.
I have my own manufactory and don't depend on anyone for anything. The middle-man's profit goes to you when you "BUY OF THE MAKER."

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130-136 S. Main St.

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If You Buy It Here It's Good.

Of Interest to the Ladies.

Yesterday we received by express the latest novelty in Ladies' Crash Hats. They come in crash and white duck with colored bands, such as red, blue or black. The price is 50c each. They make a splendid hat for outing wear, being both neat and naty. You can see them in the case at the door this morning. Come in and procure one before they are all gone.

J. B. Silverwood

124 SOUTH SPRING ST.

New Books. Just Received.

Rupert of Hentzau. By Anthony Hope. Price, \$1.50.
The Head of the Family. By Alphonse Daudet. Price, \$1.50.
The Terror. By Felix Gras. Price, \$1.50.
A Realized Ideal. By Julia Magruder. Price, \$1.25.

For Sale Parker's 246 South At. (Near Public Library).
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

What's the use of paying \$2.00 and \$3.00 a pair for glasses that you can get here for \$1.00 Pr.

My crystal lenses at this price guarantee for three years. There's a name better at any price.

Thorough Examination Free. 213 S. DELANY, OPTICIAN, Spring St.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

Special Sale Muslin Gowns.

With the object of keeping our expert needlewomen at work during the dull season we are now offering extraordinary values. Here are a few samples of the superior works.

Muslin Gowns at 70c. Made of good muslin, full size, square neck of insertion and tucked with ruffle of embroidery around neck and sleeves.

Muslin Gowns at 75c. Square high neck, yoke of fine tucking and Irish Point; hand-somely made.

Muslin Gowns at 90c. Square yoke of solid embroidery, inserting, ruffled with fine embroidery.

Muslin Gowns at \$1.08. Fine muslin, square yoke with ruffle of Irish point embroidery and on conviction he was sentenced to a long term in the City Jail. His intelligence secured for him the position of trustee, and he was assigned to the County Hospital. Upon his release Corwin went to the home of his sister, who had stood by him throughout his troubles, visiting him constantly during his incarceration. A few months ago the Masonic lodge to which he belonged took up Corwin's case and suspended him for conduct unbecoming a Mason. Upon this fact getting out, Corwin became more and more downhearted, and has often said he would be better off dead than alive. The disgrace was more than he could stand, so he began drinking to get courage enough to kill himself. He expresses no regret for his act, and hopes he will die.

Muslin Gowns at \$1.70. Superior muslin, wide collar and square yoke of fine tucking and embroidery; a very excellent value at \$1.70.

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Seasonable Offerings.

Calico, Percale, Lawn, India Linen, Dimity and Dotted Swiss

Wrappers.

Reliable Fabrics at Popular Prices.

Fancy Calico Wrappers, yoke front, wattleau back, braid trimmings \$1.00

Fancy Percale Wrappers, yoke front, white embroidered trimmings \$1.25

Plain White Lawn Wrappers, tucked front, embroidery trimmings \$1.75

Checked Lawn, with colored figures, yoke front, wattleau back \$2.25

Fancy Lawn Wrappers, plaited back, Valenciennes lace trimmings \$3.00

Plain White India Linen, embroidered yoke, wide embroidery \$4.50

Dotted Swiss, all over Swiss embroidery, embroidery trimmings \$7.50

Blue and Pink Dotted Swiss, lace and insertings trimmed \$7.50

Silk and Wash Waists, Suits and Separate Skirts.

Silk Waists Roman and Scotch Plaids and Stripes, \$4 to \$10

Wash Waists Duck, Crash, Linen, Corded Pique, \$3 to \$12.50

Percale, Lawn, Pique Madras and Linen, 50c to \$3

Separate Skirts Crash, Duck, Drill, Linen, Pique, \$1.25 to \$5

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The Coffee we sell for 40 cents a pound is as good as you can buy anywhere for 40 cents. It is carefully selected and fresh roasted. It is ALL coffee. We roast our coffee fresh every day—that accounts for the delicious aroma that always accompanies it. To those who prefer to roast their own coffee we will say that our assortment of green coffees is unsurpassed in California. You're coffee safe at Jevne's

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